

## **INTRODUCTION**

The passage of the Library Services and Technology Act provides the South Carolina State Library a unique opportunity to create a federal library program, which will provide assistance in meeting the library and informational needs of all South Carolinians. With its emphasis on linking libraries, establishing consortia, and providing access to information through electronic networks, the Library Services and Technology Act will bring the library community together for a common purpose. While it is recognized that electronic access to information is crucial to a well-informed society, the Library Services and Technology Act also provides a means of assisting groups with special needs which may prevent their being full participants in the electronic library of tomorrow.

The South Carolina State Library has prepared this Library Services and Technology Act Five-Year Plan in compliance with Section 224 State Plans of the Library Services and Technology Act. The goal of this plan is to assist South Carolina libraries provide a high level of information services to all South Carolinians, regardless of the type of library they use.

## **MISSION**

The South Carolina State Library's mission is to improve library services throughout the state and to ensure all citizens access to libraries and information resources adequate to meet their needs. The State Library supports libraries in meeting the informational, educational, cultural, and recreational needs of the people of South Carolina.

## **VISION**

The South Carolina State Library is a major leader in the planning and implementation of effective informational and library services for the people of South Carolina. It is a vital component of the State's information infrastructure.

## **PURPOSE\***

It is the purpose of the Library Services and Technology Act to:

- 1) consolidate Federal library service programs;
- 2) promote improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States;
- 3) facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry; and
- 4) encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public.

\*Based upon H.R. 3784

## **USES\***

Of the funds made available under the Library Services and Technology Act, the South Carolina State Library shall expend, either directly or through sub grants or cooperative agreements, funds for:

- 1) expanding services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in multi-type libraries, for individuals of all ages;

- 2) developing library services that provide all users access to information through local, State, regional, national, and international electronic networks;
- 3) providing electronic and other linkages among and between multi-type libraries;
- 4) developing public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations;
- 5) targeting library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills; and
- 6) targeting library and information services to patrons who have difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities, including children (from birth to age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) applicable to a family of the size involved.

\*Based upon H.R. 3784

The South Carolina State Library will apportion available Library Services and Technology Act funds between the uses described above to assist in meeting the library and informational needs of the people of South Carolina.

## DISTRIBUTION

The South Carolina State Library's five-year Library Services and Technology Act plan is distributed to all 42 public libraries (consisting of 145 branch outlets, one municipal library, and two regional, multi-county systems) and others upon request. The State Library's Talking Book Services makes a recorded version available for use by the visually impaired. The plan is also accessible electronically from the State Library's Home Page.

Libraries in South Carolina	<b>Public:</b> 42 public library systems consisting of 145 branch outlets, one municipal library, and two regional, multi-county systems. (SC State Library Annual Report 2000-2001)
	<b>Academic:</b> 4 year college & university – 36; junior college – 7; technical college – 16. Total 63. (SC State Library Annual Report 2000-2001)
	<b>Special:</b> 141 special libraries (Directory of South Carolina special libraries, archives and information resource centers, a guide to specialized collections by the SC Chapter, Special Libraries Association; editor, Jeanette M. Bergeron 1998)
	<b>School:</b> Elementary 622; Middle 204; Jr. High 19; High 205; Combined 10; Charter 8; Special Education 6; Area Vocational Centers 40. Total 1,114 (Number of Public Schools, Fall 1999. <a href="http://www.myschools.com/reports/fact00.htm">http://www.myschools.com/reports/fact00.htm</a> )

## Overview of Needs Assessment, Goals, Evaluation Plan, and Programs

South Carolina continues to experience a steady population growth. The 2000 census reflects a 15% increase over 1990, with populations in some counties increasing more than 30% (see appendix for additional population and libraries statistical information). The people of South Carolina have a wide variety of library and information needs. Timely access to resources for the pursuit of professional development, academic achievement, economic well-being, life-long learning and improved quality of life is essential in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

People QuickFacts – US Census <a href="http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/45000.html">http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/45000.html</a>	South Carolina	USA
Population, 2001 estimate	4,063,011	284,796,887
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	6.6%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	25.2%	25.7%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	12.1%	12.4%
High school graduates, persons 25 years and over, 1990	1,480,330	119,524,718
College graduates, persons 25 years and over, 1990	360,833	32,310,253
Households with persons under 18, percent, 2000	36.5%	36.0%
Median household money income, 1997 model-based estimate	\$33,325	\$37,005
Persons below poverty, percent, 1997 model-based estimate	14.9%	13.3%
Children below poverty, percent, 1997 model-based estimate	23.0%	19.9%

The South Carolina State Library conducted various studies of the needs of its customers, the residents of the State of South Carolina, and of library services that could address these needs. Four needs that are consistent with the purposes of the Federal LSTA were selected for inclusion in the LSTA State Programs Five-Year Plan:

1. The South Carolina State Library is an information resource center providing information services to South Carolinians through their local libraries, to state government personnel, and to individuals unable to use conventional print materials due to physical disabilities. It's services support the educational development of the citizens of South Carolina, thereby improving the quality of life. As a unit of state government, the State Library provides information services that contribute to a well-informed workforce resulting in a more efficient state government operation.
2. According to the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, the South Carolina State Library has the responsibility to support the development of effective public library services. The people of South Carolina depend on public libraries as an essential community resource. Public libraries offer a variety of materials and services for information, independent learning, and enjoyment. Building on a heritage of serving all, regardless of means or ability, public libraries will continue to guarantee South Carolinians access to information needed to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

3. The South Carolina State Library serves as an advocate for South Carolina libraries. South Carolina citizens and decision makers need to be informed of library services, resources and the role of the library in their communities.
4. The South Carolina State Library has a proactive role in developing initiatives and strategies to assure that libraries statewide, regardless of type, interact to obtain the maximum benefit from their collections and offer services to meet the needs of the citizens of South Carolina.

This document describes each of these needs and associated goals including LSTA purposes, output and outcome targets and programs with approximate time frames. Periodically, surveys are mailed to the state's libraries to gauge existing conditions and elicit comments on needs on a variety of topics.

The Library Services and Technology Act requires that "each State Library administrative agency receiving a grant under this subchapter shall independently evaluate, and report to the Director regarding the activities assisted under this subchapter prior to the end of the 5-year plan." (20 USCA Sec. 1934(c)). Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) agreed on the following principles that reflect their position on the evaluation process:

- 1) The need to preserve flexibility for states in conducting their evaluations while meeting the statutory intent that each state evaluates its activities independently.
- 2) The importance of assuring that the evaluations are useful to each state.
- 3) The importance of assuring that the state evaluations also provide information that will help IMLS assess achievements in terms of its own strategic plan and the Government Performance and Results Act.
- 4) The importance of obtaining information which will satisfy the law and which will fulfill Congressional interests and intent.
- 5) The importance of focusing evaluation efforts to the fullest extent possible, on the impact of LSTA funds on libraries and library users. In carrying out the requirement of the law, IMLS proposes to make this process as simple as possible for the States, yet meaningful and useful to the Congress, IMLS and the States themselves. It has also developed this proposal with the COSLA principles in mind, as well as taking into consideration the needs of IMLS to satisfy the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act.

The evaluation will give an overview of LSTA state activities and focus on specific areas that have been selected for more in-depth evaluation. Information will also be presented with more emphasis on outcomes based evaluation methodologies and impact to local and statewide populations.



## Need #1: Access to Information

The South Carolina State Library is an information resource center providing information services to South Carolinians through their local libraries, to state government personnel, and to individuals unable to use conventional print materials due to physical disabilities. Its services support the educational development of the citizens of South Carolina, thereby improving the quality of life. As a unit of state government, the State Library provides information services that contribute to a well-informed workforce resulting in a more efficient state government operation.

### Summary Needs Assessment:

- Libraries cannot afford to purchase sufficient electronic and print resources to meet the information needs of their users. Examples of information needs identified by library users included: accurate and reliable health and medical information, resource tools that support secondary education curricula, wide variety of electronically published periodicals, databases, and subscription resources, and 24/7 remote access from home.
- Access to resources and well-trained staff are central components to educating and informing citizens in our state. Library collections need to reflect the wide variety of diverse cultures and local history. Library staff need to be kept up-to-date on topics in library and information science technology and must receive support for regular attendance at associated continuing education workshops/seminars.
- South Carolina public libraries and state employees depend on the South Carolina State Library to deliver quality reference services through its varied resources and professionally trained staff. Citizens depend upon reliable access to the South Carolina State Library and other interlibrary loan and document delivery services to meet many of their informational needs.

**Goal:** Enhance the informational services environment of South Carolinians by improving access to library resources and materials through the development of sophisticated resource sharing, and superior guidance and training of professional librarians and support staff for South Carolina libraries, with special emphasis on staff in underserved urban and rural communities.

**LSTA Purpose:** Promote improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States; facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry; and encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public.

### Key Output Targets:

- ✓ At least 75% of all South Carolina libraries will participate in at least one DISCUS database training session.
- ✓ Program restructuring needs as determined by a survey (with follow-up for solicitation of a 100% response rate) of all libraries participating in the South Carolina State Library interlibrary loan and resource-sharing program.
- ✓ **Key Outcome Targets:**

- ✓ At least 75% of workshop participants will demonstrate the ability to successfully navigate and utilize the basic components of the DISCUS databases annually.
- ✓ By January 2004, 60% of public libraries will incorporate the development of balanced print/electronic collections in their official collection development policies, thereby demonstrating an appreciation and understanding of the importance of building and maintaining balanced collections. By January 2007, 100% of these libraries will offer citizens on site and remote access to electronic resources.
- ✓ 100% of eligible libraries will participate in the LSTA grant program.

**Program:**

1. Provide and expand access to statewide databases for all South Carolina citizens through the DISCUS program. *Time frame: 2003-2007*
2. Provide renewed infrastructure and support for South Carolina State Library interlibrary loan and resource sharing program. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*
3. Promote increased information sharing through access to local interest information through digitization of unique documents in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and other South Carolina cultural and historical organizations, which house unique collections. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
4. Encourage preservation of library materials and provide training in this area. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
5. Provide training opportunities for library staff in areas such as reference and information retrieval skills. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*

## Need #2: Public Library Services

According to the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, the South Carolina State Library has the responsibility to support the development of effective public library services. The people of South Carolina depend on public libraries as an essential community resource. Public libraries offer a variety of materials and services for information, independent learning, and enjoyment. Building on a heritage of serving all, regardless of means or ability, public libraries will continue to guarantee South Carolinians access to information needed to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

### Summary Needs Assessment:

- According to the Public Libraries in the United States: Fiscal Year 1999, public libraries nationally provide on average 2.8 books per capita; in South Carolina, 2.06 books per capita are available with over 25% of the libraries providing less than 1.5 books per capita.
- Studies indicate that the South Carolina State Library should make available programs and support services to local libraries in the areas of strategic planning, provision of statistics (to justify cases at the local level for improved support), outreach/site visits to individual libraries, exchanges and interest group/user group meetings, targeted training by size of libraries, and regional workshops. Also the South Carolina State Library should provide programs and activities aimed at families, childcare staff, and children to help build strong pre-literacy skills and develop early literacy skills.
- Since many small and medium-sized libraries lack technologically proficient staff, the South Carolina State Library must provide continued support and guidance in automated library systems and technology infrastructure to support the delivery of library and information services.
- In the last year approximately five (5) public library director positions have become vacant and another 25% of library directors will retire within the next 1-2 year period. Additionally, many professional librarians will also vacate positions due to retirements. Others will leave due to perpetually low salaries. Filling these vacancies is a growing concern for the future of libraries in the state. The South Carolina State Library will offer assistance in the areas of recruitment and retention of librarians.
- In South Carolina many libraries typically do not have staff expertise or specialized equipment needed to fully provide service to clientele with disabilities that render them unable to use standard print. The number of Americans with age-related eye disease, and the vision impairment that results is expected to double within the next three decades. Among the 43% of South Carolinians age 40 and older there are an estimated 42,463 cases of vision impairment (including blindness) and 13,847 estimated cases of blindness. (Source: *Prevent Blindness America. Vision Problems in the U.S., 4<sup>th</sup> ed., 2002.*) The South Carolina State Library's Talking Book Services program is the primary source for local citizens seeking special format materials, information on adaptive computer devices, access to adjunct specialized services such as the Newsline® Network for the Blind and more. Public library staffs need to be educated about the array of specialized services, materials, and equipment available to clientele unable to read or use standard printed materials as a result of temporary or permanent visual or physical limitations. The South Carolina State Library needs to continue to play a pivotal role in maintaining a high level of awareness and service.



- During the period between 1990 and 2000, the total South Carolina Hispanic Population increased 211% and the Asian population has increased 61%, indicating that South Carolina's population is increasingly and rapidly becoming more culturally diverse. In 2000, persons under 5 years old represented 6.6% of the population and persons under 18 years old represented 25.2% (2000 US Census and 1990 South Carolina Statistical Abstract). The South Carolina State Library can offer expanded services to libraries that are serving a growing diversity of populations with specific respect to citizens who are Spanish-speaking, Asian language-speaking, those with special needs, and children and youth.

**Goal:** Further the development of public library services and programs through continued support and guidance for South Carolina's public library directors, staff, boards of trustees, and friends groups, to improve the quality of library service within each community served.

**LSTA Purpose:** Promote improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States; facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry; and encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public.

#### **Key Output Targets:**

- ✓ 100% of the public libraries will receive at least one (1) site visit and/or consultation annually. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
- ✓ At least 85% of public library children and youth services staff will participate in training opportunities provided by the South Carolina State Library. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
- ✓ 100% of public libraries will send at least one staff member to training in the areas of management, public services, and planning. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
- ✓ At least 80% of public libraries will participate in the LSTA library grant program. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*

#### **Key Outcome Targets:**

- ✓ Public library administrative and public services staff members will demonstrate an improved working knowledge in the areas of management, public services, and planning.
- ✓ Public libraries will have staff, services, and programs to enrich the lives of their patrons.
- ✓ 100% of eligible libraries will participate in the LSTA grant program.

#### **Program:**

1. Provide resources and services to meet the reading and informational needs of adults, children, and youth. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
2. Provide consultant services in identified areas of need, such as general development, automation technology, outreach to special needs populations, and youth services, on an as requested or as needed basis. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
3. Promote training and workshops that encourage the development and improvement of library services to communities. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*

4. Provide grants to libraries and other cultural and literary organizations supporting and/or complementing the goals of public libraries to extend library services to underserved, to promote reading and the literary arts, and to extend access to library services through outreach and bookmobile services. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*

### Need #3: Advocacy & Marketing

The South Carolina State Library serves as an advocate for South Carolina libraries. South Carolina citizens and decision makers need to be informed of library services, resources, and the role of the library in their communities.

#### Summary Needs Assessment:

- Recent surveys of public library directors reveal a need for the South Carolina State Library to develop and present seminars/workshops and other specialized training that provide instruction to library directors, staff, boards of trustees, and friends groups on effective ways of educating and informing local communities about library services.
- Many rural and underserved urban areas still have populations unfamiliar with the vast offerings of the digital world. To bridge this digital divide, the South Carolina State Library can assist public libraries in successfully marketing and promoting the use of available electronic resources to their communities.
- It is imperative that the South Carolina State Library provide a statewide marketing plan that focuses on the value of library services. The plan should use a broad theme relating to the service provided by all types of libraries while focusing on the value of each to their communities and the services that each provides their patrons, thereby making the case that improvement and expansion of such improves the quality of life for their citizens.

**Goal:** Encourage the adoption and implementation of a statewide marketing plan through a centrally organized and professional team of library and non-library staff members that promote general library concepts and usage for all rural and underserved urban communities.

**LSTA Purpose:** Promote improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States.

#### Key Output Targets:

- ✓ 25% of the public libraries will receive a consultation services visit in the area of Public Relations and Marketing annually. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
- ✓ 90% of public libraries will send at least one staff member to attend an annual Public Relations and Marketing workshop. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
- ✓ 100% of public libraries will participate in a statewide marketing plan. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*

#### Key Outcome Targets:

- ✓ Public library staff will demonstrate improved skills in the production of library promotional materials.
- ✓ The general public and key community decision makers will be more knowledgeable of the services offered by local libraries.
- ✓ 100% of eligible libraries will participate in the LSTA grant program.

#### Programs:

1. Provide sub-grants to libraries for training, developing, and implementing various marketing plans, which target rural and underserved urban communities. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*
2. Implement a statewide marketing plan by taking the leadership role to present certain components of the plan so as to enable libraries to tailor it to their communities. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*
3. Present public relations and effective public library marketing techniques workshops to library staff members, boards of trustees, and friends groups. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*
4. Consult with individual libraries as requested. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*

## Need #4: Interlibrary Cooperation & Partnerships

The South Carolina State Library has a proactive role in developing initiatives and strategies to assure that libraries statewide, regardless of type, interact to obtain the maximum benefit from their collections and offer services to meet the needs of the citizens of South Carolina.

### Summary Needs Assessment:

- Libraries must cooperate to enhance library resources and services for students, faculty, staff, and citizens. Working in a cost effective and collaborative manner, participating libraries of South Carolina can commit to improve resources and services constantly, and provide timely access to the totality of the state's information resources from each library in the state.
- Since many libraries in South Carolina are not OCLC participants, the investigation of a statewide mechanism to renew the infrastructure for a statewide ILL process through technology should take place. With a more mobile society and given the geographic compactness and large rural population of South Carolina, cooperative borrowing must be encouraged.
- It is important that the South Carolina State Library encourages and enables libraries to share resources at the local level through the use of technology, mainly through web-catalogs, Z39.50 interfaces, and cutting-edge technologies. Simultaneously, the South Carolina State Library can encourage libraries of all types to cooperate and interact with local and statewide groups such as South Carolina Educational Television, Division of State Chief Information Officer, State Humanities Council, State Department of Education, Arts Commission, and museums. By doing this, libraries can build a cooperative infrastructure in areas such as cooperative buying agreements to strengthen their services to their own communities.
- It is becoming more and more essential to provide patrons with live, real-time reference over the Web. Virtual reference services should include full two-way co-browsing; form-sharing; the ability to share files and slideshows with a patron; scripted messages and bookmarks to help handle routine functions and requests; logging and capture of reference sessions for future analysis; full session transcripts e-mailed to both the patron and librarian; queuing and routing of incoming questions; and the ability to conference or transfer a call with other libraries on the system. Because technology continues to be the driving force behind information retrieval and dissemination, libraries providing virtual reference services and information via up-to-date library portals should not be limited to academic libraries but should include libraries of all types.

**Goal:** Foster the development of initiatives and strategies through partnerships and the establishment of library cooperatives and consortia to improve utilization of resources, collections, and services in South Carolina libraries.

**LSTA purpose:** Encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public.

### **Key Output Targets:**

- ✓ 25% of public libraries will receive consultation services and/or site visit(s) in the areas of general technology, electronic/virtual reference, and/or consortia agreements annually. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
- ✓ 90% of public libraries will participate in a statewide or regionally based association or consortia. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
- ✓ 75% of public libraries will establish partnerships with local agencies and organizations. *Time frame: FY 2003-2007*
- ✓ 100% of eligible libraries will participate in the LSTA grant program.

### **Key Outcome Targets:**

- ✓ Library staff members will demonstrate and promote the expansiveness of shared resources and collections by utilizing electronic/virtual reference support skills.
- ✓ General public will be more knowledgeable of the services offered by local libraries and services made possible because of library partnerships and participation in consortia agreements.

### **Program:**

1. Provide sub-grants to public libraries for next generation web-based integrated library systems, applications upgrades, and Z39.50 interface to promote collaboration and continued connectivity. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*
2. Encourage upgrades to the statewide telecommunications infrastructure by collaborating with the State's Division of Chief Information Officer. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*
3. Encourage and provide consultation regarding 24/7 virtual reference support for libraries. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*
4. Promote and actively participate in library consortia and associations such as PASCAL (Partnership Among South Carolina Academic Libraries), Association of Public Library Administrators, South Carolina Archival Association, South Carolina Library Association, South Carolina Association of School Librarians, Special Libraries Association South Carolina Chapter, South Carolina Humanities Council, South Carolina Arts Commission, First Steps to School Readiness, and museums. *Time frame: 2003-2007.*

### **Summary of Planning and Implementation Procedures**

The following summarizes the stakeholder involvement, communication and monitoring procedures of the South Carolina State Library for the development, finalization, and implementation of its Five-year Plan.

### **Stakeholder Involvement Procedures:**

The LSTA Planning Committee met to discuss the Five-Year Plan for the South Carolina State Library. The Committee consisted of South Carolina State Library staff members who worked together on the development and/or refinement of specific pieces of the Plan, using the current

agency mission statement, needs assessments, surveys, the evaluation plan, and other supporting documents.

The South Carolina State Library LSTA Committee reviews, provides feedback, and approves the final drafts before submission of the Plan to the State Library Director and finally to IMLS. The South Carolina State Library LSTA Committee consisted of the following:

James B. Johnson, Jr., Director
John H. Landrum, Deputy Director
Guynell Williams, Director of Talking Book Services
Anne M. Schneider, Director of Information Services
Mary R. Bull, DISCUS Virtual Library Project Director
Margie E. Herron, Director of Library Development
Libby P. Law, LSTA Coordinator
Jane G. Connor, Youth Services Consultant
Curtis R. Rogers, Continuing Education Coordinator
Felicia D. Vereen, Reference Librarian and Outreach Trainer
Lucinda Kress, Director of Public Information

Information culled from various needs assessment and survey tools included input from:

- Current and potential library service users, reflecting the characteristics of South Carolina and its people
- Community leaders and decision makers
- The library community

The South Carolina State Library has provided for stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. The South Carolina State Library will ensure that the execution of the Five-Year Plan is coordinated with the overall plan and priorities of the South Carolina State Library. It will provide additional opportunities for library users to comment on the LSTA Program and its directions. One such opportunity exists with the State Library's Talking Books Services (TBS) Advisory Committee. This eleven-member group, ranging in ages from 26 to 78, is representative of the visually impaired South Carolinians benefiting from LSTA funding. Its ex-officio representatives from related service agencies, such as the S.C. Department of Education's Office of Programs for Exceptional Children, also provide an added dimension for stakeholder input. Additionally various library services committees and task forces may plan and evaluate specific LSTA projects or initiatives such as DISCUS. Review teams will also be called upon as appropriate to review proposals for LSTA funding.

#### **Communication Procedures:**

Drafts of the Five-Year Plan have been periodically presented to the members of the South Carolina State Library LSTA Committee for review and feedback. Once the Five-year Plan has been approved by IMLS, the South Carolina State Library will publish it in print form and make it available for download from the South Carolina State Library Web site. The South Carolina State Library will notify all public, academic, special libraries, and school libraries of its online availability.

The South Carolina State Library will invite readers to log their comments on the Web site through an interactive form.

The South Carolina State Library will submit any substantive revisions to the Plan, especially to the needs and goals, to IMLS according to the provisions of the LSTA, as well as to appropriate stakeholders. The South Carolina State Library will send e-mail notification of updates and/or changes to stakeholders.

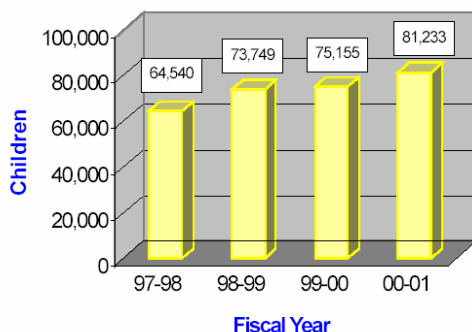
The South Carolina State Library will publicize achievements of important milestones and results of the Five-Year Plan as required for reporting purposes, as well as to meet stakeholder needs. The channel for communicating these achievements will depend largely on a particular stakeholder group's needs and will include an appropriate combination of presentations and meetings, print, electronic media, required reports, e.g., the Annual Report, and appropriate IMLS acknowledgement and logo use.

### Monitoring Procedures:

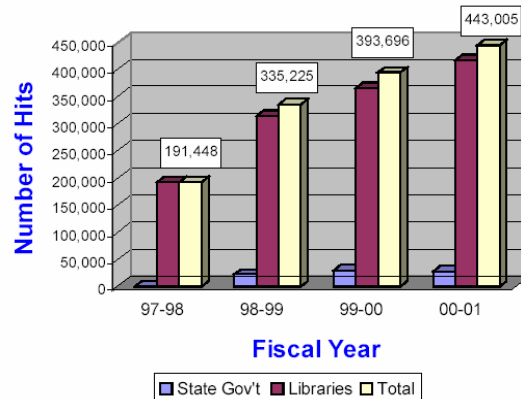
The South Carolina State Library will assign appropriate staff to continuously track implementation of the Five-Year Plan and to prepare appropriate reports as required. An important component of this tracking process is the monitoring of sub-grantee projects funded under the LSTA Program. South Carolina State Library Library Development Staff will serve as contacts for tracking programs. In addition to providing status reports and final reports on the progress of each project in relation to the Plan, the South Carolina State Library staff will conduct an annual on-site monitoring visit for each project. Any necessary corrective action will be considered and adopted in collaboration with the sub-grantees.

## Appendix

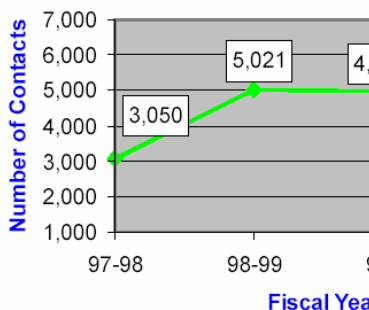
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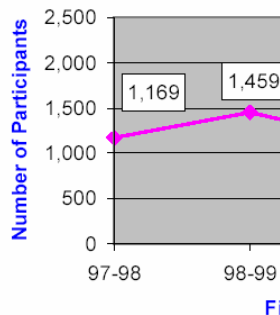
**Web Page Activity**



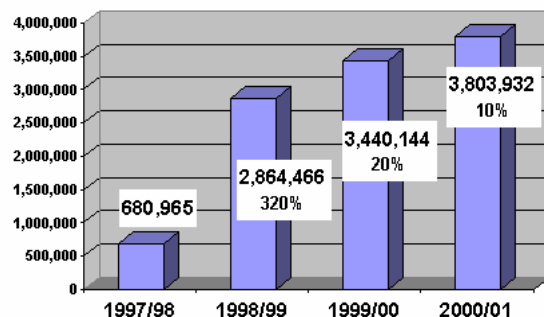
**General Consultation**



**Training Opportunities**



**DISCUS Usage: Four Year Summary**  
(Fiscal Year) Number of full-text items retrieved from DISCUS resources. Percentage increase from previous year





Rank	FY 2001 Data PUBLIC LIBRARIES	2000 POP.	TOTAL CIRC	ANNUAL PUBLIC SVC HOURS	ANN. PUBLIC SVC HRS EVN/WKEND	PERCENT EVN/WKEND HOURS	STAFF FTE (1)	TOTAL VOLS (2)	VOLUMES ADDED (2)	VOLUMES WITHDRAWN (2)	TOTAL OPERATING INCOME (3)	LOCAL TAX INCOME (4)
1	ABBE	207,283	583,796	20,829	5,543	26.61%	49.63	219,151	20,521	15,544	2,159,684	1,513,929
2	AG	92,438	234,175	14,352	2,184	15.22%	26.91	146,661	10,112	4,619	1,341,371	1,078,837
3	AHJ	53,275	48,779	10,080	988	9.80%	9.94	54,363	2,846	NA	622,592	270,296
4	Anderson	165,740	543,768	21,682	5,430	25.04%	75.00	330,051	29,352	4,001	2,277,027	1,848,095
5	Beaufort	120,937	399,075	9,350	3,250	34.76%	44.88	166,195	20,541	10,041	2,076,765	1,787,778
6	Berkeley	142,651	318,879	11,180	2,080	18.60%	35.00	140,341	20,308	17,494	1,527,733	1,249,395
7	Calhoun	15,185	27,170	2,470	100	4.05%	5.06	27,471	NA	NA	173,721	133,721
8	Chapin	22,759	177,004	3,576	664	18.57%	12.00	90,295	3,321	807	838,799	668,799
9	Charleston	309,969	2,100,564	32,772	10,920	33.32%	232.75	1,038,980	111,431	87,832	11,176,176	9,998,238
10	Cherokee	52,537	180,039	5,096	1,040	20.41%	11.56	101,031	9,019	2,000	596,422	478,635
11	Chester	34,068	101,824	7,052	1,337	18.96%	12.74	73,811	4,377	1,079	588,332	520,110
12	Chesterfield	42,768	93,788	9,828	2,300	23.40%	9.41	69,136	5,000	150	381,695	263,648
13	Clarendon	32,502	43,973	3,446	390	11.32%	6.45	34,372	2,186	2,511	345,245	257,512
14	Colleton	38,264	97,683	4,641	1,378	29.69%	10.00	89,213	4,628	690	491,372	398,639
15	Darlington	67,394	210,257	7,852	1,950	24.83%	16.57	138,239	18,993	911	743,537	550,107
16	Dillon	30,722	109,424	7,852	1,092	13.91%	8.83	69,354	5,921	3,674	407,929	308,174
17	Dorchester	96,413	430,259	7,349	1,168	15.89%	28.58	120,855	20,669	15,169	1,389,616	1,126,516
18	Fairfield	23,454	84,594	4,392	832	18.94%	6.75	73,024	3,797	5,243	398,606	339,956
19	Florence	125,761	284,979	12,677	1,824	14.39%	28.89	235,732	28,302	14,807	1,409,668	908,390
20	Georgetown	55,797	191,186	8,984	2,352	26.18%	18.02	117,612	8,091	3,858	921,161	745,178
21	Greenville	379,616	2,537,409	37,815	13,097	34.63%	152.43	800,282	58,104	121,722	9,050,912	8,003,004
22	Horry	196,629	634,831	23,868	7,176	30.07%	41.00	262,687	20,985	4,170	2,182,306	1,869,217
23	Kershaw	52,647	164,267	6,552	2,392	36.51%	16.10	123,563	6,083	4,708	742,261	618,607
24	Lancaster	61,351	214,438	6,162	1,300	21.10%	13.31	121,290	10,025	11,170	682,421	531,821
25	Laurens	69,567	151,450	6,823	1,430	20.96%	15.45	109,529	6,832	6,059	717,353	564,564
26	Lee	20,119	41,800	2,808	728	25.93%	4.75	28,613	NA	NA	189,439	144,353
27	Lexington	216,014	1,432,632	23,556	6,656	28.26%	92.00	446,369	44,022	12,877	3,955,101	3,400,081
28	Marion	35,466	67,956	5,830	676	11.60%	10.46	71,124	4,274	4,310	602,829	510,092
29	Marlboro	28,818	47,081	3,620	364	10.06%	5.24	52,285	2,530	41	237,039	171,331
30	McCormick	9,958	15,351	2,582	468	18.13%	2.51	25,863	4,725	0	106,249	54,455
31	Newberry	36,108	89,735	4,888	468	9.57%	2.60	55,895	3,180	321	313,595	247,950
32	Oconee	66,215	340,287	10,030	2,080	20.74%	23.40	156,192	11,811	11,393	1,148,461	989,514
33	Orangeburg	91,582	289,024	6,670	670	10.04%	18.45	107,427	10,495	7,594	1,015,742	832,423
34	Pickens	110,757	405,366	11,908	4,108	34.50%	30.88	122,375	24,462	4,230	1,363,835	1,113,277
35	Richland	320,677	2,921,519	32,977	12,636	38.32%	246.16	1,134,803	114,278	90,604	12,813,651	11,690,875
36	Saluda	19,181	31,974	2,210	0	0.00%	3.30	18,451	1,374	528	132,660	92,660
37	Spartanburg	253,791	1,309,769	32,550	11,250	34.56%	123.00	777,261	70,718	30,738	6,216,685	5,495,962
38	Sumter	104,646	298,898	8,632	2,236	25.90%	22.93	159,235	9,794	3,253	983,196	710,219
39	Union	29,881	43,174	2,807	637	22.69%	6.18	53,003	2,414	1,090	262,302	170,617
40	Williamsburg	37,217	41,717	4,600	1,476	32.09%	8.62	49,961	1,457	320	333,789	240,000
41	York	164,614	826,571	14,830	4,802	32.38%	49.75	248,381	22,671	18,890	2,904,154	2,490,000
	<b>FY2001 Median</b>	61,351	191,186	7,852	1,476	21.10%	16.10	117,612	9,794	4,270	743,537	618,607
	<b>FY2001 Average</b>	98,409	443,085	11,151	2,963	22.00%	37.50	201,475	19,478	13,801	1,849,498	1,570,414
	<b>FY2001 Total</b>	4,012,012	18,166,465	457,178	121,472	26.57%	1544.49	8,260,476	759,649	524,448	75,821,431	64,386,975
	<b>FY2000 Median</b>	54,516	208,189	7,852	NA	NA	16.10	108,756	6,924	4,270	748,920	560,422
	<b>FY2000 Average</b>	85,671	426,235	11,101	NA	NA	37.62	196,461	17,737	13,801	1,753,924	1,480,222
	<b>FY2000 Total</b>	3,486,703	17,475,639	455,140	NA	NA	1486.94	8,054,883	727,233	424,564	71,910,878	60,689,118
	<b>Horry County</b>	196,629	811,835	27,444	7,840	28.57%	53.00	352,982	24,306	4,977	3,021,105	2,538,016

Rank	FY 2001 Data PUBLIC LIBRARIES	CIRCULATION PER CAPITA	FTE STAFF PER 25,000 POPULATION	PUB. SVC. HRS PER FTE (1)	VOLUMES PER CAPITA (2)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES AS % OF TOTAL	MATERIAL EXPENDITURES AS % OF TOTAL	ELECTRONIC EXPENDITURES AS % OF TOTAL	OPERATING INCOME PER CAPITA (3)	LOCAL TAX INCOME PER CAPITA (4)
1	ABBE	2.82	5.99	419.69	1.06	70.21%	15.33%	3.31%	10.42	7.30
2	AG	2.53	7.28	533.33	1.59	58.55%	14.68%	6.84%	14.51	11.67
3	AHJ	0.92	4.66	1014.08	1.02	48.04%	7.49%	35.20%	11.69	5.07
4	Anderson	3.28	11.31	289.09	1.99	63.64%	12.59%	0.99%	13.74	11.15
5	Beaufort	3.30	9.28	208.33	1.37	56.96%	18.77%	9.75%	17.17	14.78
6	Berkeley	2.24	6.13	319.43	0.98	65.21%	19.96%	3.76%	10.71	8.76
7	Calhoun	1.79	8.33	488.14	1.81	60.87%	17.06%	8.89%	11.44	8.81
8	Chapin	7.78	13.18	298.00	3.97	58.32%	25.94%	3.22%	36.86	29.39
9	Charleston	6.78	18.77	140.80	3.35	61.01%	20.19%	3.66%	36.06	32.26
10	Cherokee	3.43	5.50	440.83	1.92	55.68%	19.22%	6.37%	11.35	9.11
11	Chester	2.99	9.35	553.53	2.17	70.37%	15.61%	0.00%	17.27	15.27
12	Chesterfield	2.19	5.50	1044.42	1.62	64.46%	15.77%	9.27%	8.92	6.16
13	Clarendon	1.35	4.96	534.26	1.06	56.78%	18.36%	3.90%	10.62	7.92
14	Colleton	2.55	6.53	464.10	2.33	62.53%	18.99%	2.59%	12.84	10.42
15	Darlington	3.12	6.15	473.87	2.05	62.28%	18.44%	0.81%	11.03	8.16
16	Dillon	3.56	7.19	889.24	2.26	59.98%	26.93%	3.09%	13.28	10.03
17	Dorchester	4.46	7.41	257.14	1.25	59.09%	19.94%	6.34%	14.41	11.68
18	Fairfield	3.61	7.19	650.67	3.11	65.81%	19.10%	2.10%	17.00	14.49
19	Florence	2.27	5.74	438.80	1.87	70.28%	17.71%	2.18%	11.21	7.22
20	Georgetown	3.43	8.07	498.56	2.11	62.66%	19.42%	0.60%	16.51	13.36
21	Greenville	6.68	10.04	248.08	2.11	65.16%	14.23%	5.34%	23.84	21.08
22	Horry	3.23	5.21	582.15	1.34	60.43%	20.44%	2.32%	11.10	9.51
23	Kershaw	3.12	7.65	406.96	2.35	61.69%	22.03%	7.21%	14.10	11.75
24	Lancaster	3.50	5.42	462.96	1.98	66.27%	16.90%	2.37%	11.12	8.67
25	Laurens	2.18	5.55	441.62	1.57	61.00%	19.03%	2.99%	10.31	8.12
26	Lee	2.08	5.90	591.16	1.42	72.60%	12.92%	1.77%	9.42	7.17
27	Lexington	6.63	10.65	256.04	2.07	68.00%	19.03%	2.09%	18.31	15.74
28	Marion	1.92	7.37	557.36	2.01	50.42%	11.13%	9.57%	17.00	14.38
29	Marlboro	1.63	4.55	690.84	1.81	55.01%	25.56%	2.10%	8.23	5.95
30	McCormick	1.54	6.30	1028.69	2.60	68.94%	26.35%	0.70%	10.67	5.47
31	Newberry	2.49	5.26	568.37	1.55	65.16%	15.89%	0.00%	8.91	6.87
32	Oconee	5.14	8.83	428.63	2.36	63.12%	18.32%	7.47%	17.34	14.94
33	Orangeburg	3.16	5.04	361.52	1.17	61.69%	15.98%	3.86%	11.09	9.09
34	Pickens	3.66	6.97	385.62	1.10	68.77%	16.37%	3.76%	12.31	10.05
35	Richland	9.11	19.19	133.97	3.54	61.84%	22.28%	5.30%	39.96	36.46
36	Saluda	1.67	4.30	669.70	0.96	69.95%	20.96%	2.50%	6.92	4.83
37	Spartanburg	5.16	12.12	264.63	3.06	63.79%	17.19%	2.34%	24.50	21.66
38	Sumter	2.86	5.48	376.45	1.52	62.64%	21.87%	2.96%	9.40	6.79
39	Union	1.44	5.17	454.21	1.77	60.84%	13.46%	9.59%	8.78	5.71
40	Williamsburg	1.12	5.79	533.64	1.34	62.48%	15.96%	3.53%	8.97	6.45
41	York	5.02	7.56	298.09	1.51	62.08%	16.93%	6.39%	17.64	15.13
	FY2001 Median	3.12	6.53	454.21	1.81	62.48%	18.36%	2.60%	11.69	9.51
	FY2001 Average	3.36	7.63	480.41	1.90	62.55%	18.15%	4.08%	14.80	11.92
	FY2001 Total	4.53	9.61	296.01	2.06	62.85%	18.42%	3.43%	18.90	16.05
	FY2000 Median	3.15	7.38	487.70	1.99	60.09%	17.52%	6.21%	13.74	10.28
	FY2000 Average	3.72	10.58	306.09	2.29	58.90%	19.33%	9.20%	20.47	17.28
	FY2000 Total	5.01	10.66	306.09	2.31	60.94%	19.44%	6.52%	20.62	17.41
	Horry County	4.13	6.74	517.81	1.80	59.84%	21.97%	1.42%	15.36	12.91

FY 2001 Data		Circulation		Circulation Per		In-Library		Reference	Ref. Trans.	Library		Library Visitors
Rank	PUBLIC LIBRARIES	Registered Borrowers	% Pop. Registered	Per Borrower	FTE Staff (2)	Turnover Rate	Use Per Capita	Transactions Per Capita	Per Public Svc. Hour	Visitors	Visitors Per Capita	Per Service Hour
1	ABBE	46,879	22.62%	12.45	11,763	2.15	1.13	0.11	1.10	492,304	2.38	23.64
2	AG	60,113	65.03%	3.90	8,702	1.46	1.48	0.16	1.06	977,035	10.57	68.08
3	AHJ	3,262	6.12%	14.95	4,907	0.88	0.02	0.21	1.10	55,470	1.04	5.50
4	Anderson	43,668	26.35%	12.45	7,250	1.47	0.32	0.48	3.64	535,000	3.23	24.67
5	Beaufort	67,279	55.63%	5.93	8,892	1.88	4.96	0.31	4.05	349,651	2.89	37.40
6	Berkeley	39,914	27.98%	7.99	9,111	2.14	0.42	0.16	1.98	239,822	1.68	21.45
7	Calhoun	4,507	29.68%	6.03	5,370	0.88	NR	0.20	1.22	15,300	1.01	6.19
8	Chapin	38,507	169.19%	4.60	14,750	NR	NR	0.66	4.18	NR	NR	NR
9	Charleston	265,596	85.68%	7.91	9,025	2.02	2.66	4.45	42.05	1,540,870	4.97	47.02
10	Cherokee	20,102	38.26%	8.96	15,574	1.55	0.89	0.31	3.18	90,750	1.73	17.81
11	Chester	31,996	93.92%	3.18	7,992	1.24	0.21	0.71	3.42	80,938	2.38	11.48
12	Chesterfield	10,675	24.96%	8.79	9,967	1.30	0.33	0.37	1.60	81,097	1.90	8.25
13	Clarendon	10,896	33.52%	4.04	6,818	1.11	0.05	0.14	1.34	57,000	1.75	16.54
14	Colleton	15,913	41.59%	6.14	9,768	0.99	NR	0.16	1.28	98,352	2.57	21.19
15	Darlington	31,054	46.08%	6.77	12,689	1.27	0.88	0.37	3.17	226,475	3.36	28.84
16	Dillon	12,021	39.13%	9.10	12,392	1.32	0.87	0.19	0.76	109,984	3.58	14.01
17	Dorchester	46,608	48.34%	9.23	15,055	2.74	1.88	0.59	7.80	226,093	2.35	30.77
18	Fairfield	13,342	56.89%	6.34	12,532	0.87	3.31	0.18	0.98	59,750	2.55	13.60
19	Florence	69,724	55.44%	4.09	9,864	1.13	0.26	1.71	17.01	197,640	1.57	15.59
20	Georgetown	39,036	69.96%	4.90	10,610	1.13	0.74	0.57	3.54	245,422	4.40	27.32
21	Greenville	231,126	60.88%	10.98	16,646	2.13	1.66	0.86	8.63	1,508,954	3.97	39.90
22	Horry	73,411	37.33%	8.65	15,484	1.78	NR	0.16	1.34	461,141	2.35	19.32
23	Kershaw	27,822	52.85%	5.90	10,203	1.17	0.63	0.29	2.36	175,554	3.33	26.79
24	Lancaster	18,909	30.82%	11.34	16,111	1.54	0.73	0.34	3.41	135,000	2.20	21.91
25	Laurens	23,906	34.36%	6.34	9,803	1.13	0.30	0.32	3.26	136,241	1.96	19.97
26	Lee	4,124	20.50%	10.14	8,800	1.40	1.34	0.51	3.65	44,577	2.22	15.88
27	Lexington	76,125	35.24%	18.82	15,572	2.70	2.23	1.79	16.44	911,162	4.22	38.68
28	Marion	15,381	43.37%	4.42	6,497	0.93	1.85	0.15	0.92	57,814	1.63	9.92
29	Marlboro	10,326	35.83%	4.56	8,985	0.78	0.08	0.16	1.26	45,788	1.59	12.65
30	McCormick	1,384	13.90%	11.09	6,116	0.48	0.34	0.19	0.75	16,302	1.64	6.31
31	Newberry	18,759	51.95%	4.78	11,807	1.57	0.60	0.31	2.31	60,373	1.67	12.35
32	Oconee	27,926	42.17%	12.19	14,542	1.97	1.01	0.43	2.87	220,988	3.34	22.03
33	Orangeburg	34,226	37.37%	8.44	15,665	2.43	0.14	0.30	4.06	200,521	2.19	30.06
34	Pickens	44,447	40.13%	9.12	13,127	2.46	0.23	1.35	12.52	277,829	2.51	23.33
35	Richland	226,968	70.77%	12.87	11,868	2.57	13.85	2.35	22.87	1,924,843	6.00	58.37
36	Saluda	2,743	14.30%	11.66	9,689	1.60	0.07	0.24	2.06	33,150	1.73	15.00
37	Spartanburg	88,825	35.00%	14.75	10,649	1.28	NR	0.67	5.20	1,321,442	5.21	40.60
38	Sumter	67,466	64.47%	4.43	13,035	1.65	0.68	1.10	13.35	221,102	2.11	25.61
39	Union	6,962	23.30%	6.20	6,986	0.78	NR	0.17	1.78	39,211	1.31	13.97
40	Williamsburg	8,193	22.01%	5.09	4,840	0.80	0.02	0.03	0.24	55,280	1.49	12.02
41	York	59,717	36.28%	13.84	16,614	2.99	2.94	1.62	18.00	724,259	4.40	48.84
	<b>FY2001 Median</b>	31,054	38.26%	7.99	10,203	1.43	0.73	0.31	3.17	186,597	2.35	21.32
	<b>FY2001 Average</b>	47,313	44.86%	8.37	10,880	1.54	1.40	0.62	5.65	356,262	2.82	23.82
	<b>FY2001 Total</b>	1,939,838	48.35%	9.45	11,777	1.87	2.20	1.08	9.51	14,250,484	3.55	31.17
	<b>FY2000 Median</b>	26,140	42.13%	7.16	10,463	1.39	0.83	0.38	2.70	149,394	2.35	18.89
	<b>FY2000 Average</b>	45,658	53.30%	9.34	11,753	1.50	1.58	1.18	9.14	324,821	3.79	29.26
	<b>FY2000 Total</b>	1,871,991	53.69%	9.34	11,753	1.78	2.36	1.19	9.14	12,992,824	3.73	28.55
	<b>Horry County</b>	111,918	56.92%	7.25	15,318	NR	NR	0.24	1.71	NR	NR	NR

(1) Total circ. of print materials divided by total number of books (vols). (2) All FTE calculations are based on 40 hour workweek beginning with FY 93.

Rank	FY 2001 Data PUBLIC LIBRARIES	BORROWERS JUVENILE	CIRCULATION JUVENILE PRINT	CIRCULATION JUVENILE NO-PRINT	CIRCULATION JUVENILE TOTAL	JUV CIRC PER JUV REG BORR	SUMMER READING	% JUV BORR. IN SUM READ
1	ABBE	12,199	218,903	27,980	246,883	20.24	3,008	24.66%
2	AG	18,432	99,524	6,626	106,150	5.76	1,870	10.15%
3	AHJ	1,127	21,632	94	21,726	19.28	544	48.27%
4	Anderson	11,792	204,919	15,645	220,564	18.70	1,091	9.25%
5	Beaufort	14,274	101,745	32,650	134,395	9.42	1,606	11.25%
6	Berkeley	10,720	142,659	9,393	152,052	14.18	1,341	12.51%
7	Calhoun	2,747	8,423	814	9,237	3.36	108	3.93%
8	Chapin	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,044	NR
9	Charleston	48,046	682,508	0	682,508	14.21	5,016	10.44%
10	Cherokee	5,629	59,849	8,579	68,428	12.16	523	9.29%
11	Chester	11,010	40,629	2,076	42,705	3.88	220	2.00%
12	Chesterfield	3,215	32,067	59	32,126	9.99	540	16.80%
13	Clarendon	4,358	12,820	1,759	14,579	3.35	273	6.26%
14	Colleton	5,333	43,406	2,513	45,919	8.61	750	14.06%
15	Darlington	12,062	66,250	9,794	76,044	6.30	792	6.57%
16	Dillon	3,019	26,652	11,202	37,854	12.54	398	13.18%
17	Dorchester	18,901	163,740	28,499	192,239	10.17	1,701	9.00%
18	Fairfield	5,583	23,612	613	24,225	4.34	315	5.64%
19	Florence	23,253	123,724	3,851	127,575	5.49	1,747	7.51%
20	Georgetown	11,566	39,944	17,412	57,356	4.96	365	3.16%
21	Greenville	45,186	795,224	273,533	1,068,757	23.65	3,730	8.25%
22	Horry	19,754	162,973	3,118	166,091	8.41	4,009	20.29%
23	Kershaw	4,529	52,145	4,076	56,221	12.41	725	16.01%
24	Lancaster	7,721	73,862	5,132	78,994	10.23	1,428	18.50%
25	Laurens	6,213	37,002	7,348	44,350	7.14	308	4.96%
26	Lee	1,576	19,550	1,080	20,630	13.09	268	17.01%
27	Lexington	19,991	624,796	107,566	732,362	36.63	6,971	34.87%
28	Marion	7,548	24,474	35	24,509	3.25	507	6.72%
29	Marlboro	3,499	18,797	0	18,797	5.37	140	4.00%
30	McCormick	444	2,946	0	2,946	6.64	41	9.23%
31	Newberry	8,030	57,704	624	58,328	7.26	285	3.55%
32	Oconee	6,513	110,129	8,550	118,679	18.22	1,143	17.55%
33	Orangeburg	13,432	110,076	6,946	117,022	8.71	1,120	8.34%
34	Pickens	7,104	111,478	0	111,478	15.69	973	13.70%
35	Richland	63,344	1,137,864	0	1,137,864	17.96	18,451	29.13%
36	Saluda	998	11,247	653	11,900	11.92	355	35.57%
37	Spartanburg	16,725	381,515	71,769	453,284	27.10	3,673	21.96%
38	Sumter	19,958	91,704	2,809	94,513	4.74	998	5.00%
39	Union	2,275	15,982	225	16,207	7.12	508	22.33%
40	Williamsburg	3,150	15,076	40	15,116	4.80	500	15.87%
41	York	16,174	332,614	9,814	342,428	21.17	7,626	47.15%
	FY2001 Median	7,876	63,050	3,485	72,236	9.70	792	10.85%
	FY2001 Average	12,436	157,504	17,072	174,576	11.46	1,878	14.60%
	FY2001 Total	497,430	6,300,164	682,877	6,983,041	14.04	77,011	15.48%
	FY2000 Median	7,414	60,335	2,510	71,458	9.39	1,003	11.98%
	FY2000 Average	12,064	126,674	13,701	168,840	14.00	1,833	16.17%
	FY2000 Total	470,508	5,066,951	548,045	6,753,604	14.35	75,155	15.97%
	Horry County	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	5,053	NR

FY 2001 Data												
Rank	PUBLIC LIBRARIES	PRESCHOOL NUMBER	PRESCHOOL ATTENDANCE	5-14 NUMBER	5-14 ATTENDANCE	15-18 NUMBER	15-18 ATTENDANCE	ADULT NUMBER	ADULT ATTENDANCE	TOTAL PROGRAMS	TOTAL ATTENDANCE	ATTENDANCE PER PROGRAM
1	ABBE	400	11,371	219	11,121	42	473	31	657	692	2,362	34.14
2	AG	158	4,871	107	3,451	8	168	116	2,137	389	10,627	27.32
3	AHJ	59	605	69	2,796	0	0	4	0	132	3,401	25.77
4	Anderson	396	9,166	167	3,947	0	0	2	138	565	13,251	23.45
5	Beaufort	204	2,723	70	2,913	3	62	5	223	282	5,921	21.00
6	Berkeley	92	3,453	31	768	22	209	10	120	155	4,550	29.35
7	Calhoun	206	2,035	11	191	0	0	0	0	217	2,226	10.26
8	Chapin	286	4,572	117	4,187	1	27	15	417	419	9,203	21.96
9	Charleston	1,394	31,057	400	16,778	68	1,776	612	6,404	2,474	56,015	22.64
10	Cherokee	106	3,274	44	2,831	3	81	29	1,120	182	7,306	40.14
11	Chester	348	2,369	120	3,709	10	611	20	2,279	498	8,968	18.01
12	Chesterfield	445	11,869	237	7,495	5	76	0	0	687	19,440	28.30
13	Clarendon	126	1,391	53	3,568	24	718	12	83	215	5,760	26.79
14	Colleton	148	3,607	189	8,282	1	10	11	450	349	12,349	35.38
15	Darlington	508	9,811	222	6,148	2	36	5	153	737	16,148	21.91
16	Dillon	15	254	66	2,072	0	0	29	289	110	2,615	23.77
17	Dorchester	170	3,272	75	5,570	0	0	0	0	245	8,842	36.09
18	Fairfield	28	324	109	2,507	0	0	69	1,133	206	3,964	19.24
19	Florence	155	2,635	162	6,642	21	441	24	1,248	362	10,966	30.29
20	Georgetown	635	13,480	150	4,686	9	184	116	3,681	910	22,031	24.21
21	Greenville	731	23,040	310	11,117	3	24	141	2,282	1,185	36,463	30.77
22	Horry	296	6,078	177	6,554	24	332	148	3,487	645	16,451	25.51
23	Kershaw	385	6,300	70	580	5	25	0	0	460	6,905	15.01
24	Lancaster	422	9,648	111	9,036	0	0	8	226	541	18,910	34.95
25	Laurens	81	2,829	91	3,330	5	180	46	1,620	223	7,959	35.69
26	Lee	140	2,812	48	2,303	5	822	102	1,379	295	7,316	24.80
27	Lexington	949	16,806	471	26,129	108	645	149	2,257	1,677	45,837	27.33
28	Marion	332	4,313	107	3,244	8	77	13	279	460	7,913	17.20
29	Marlboro	115	2,301	14	330	0	0	7	174	136	2,805	20.63
30	McCormick	51	967	24	345	0	0	12	106	87	1,418	16.30
31	Newberry	60	565	336	4,015	0	0	0	0	396	4,580	11.57
32	Oconee	101	1,767	60	3,068	1	11	55	543	217	5,389	24.83
33	Orangeburg	69	723	40	4,552	0	0	2	131	111	5,406	48.70
34	Pickens	116	4,841	68	2,331	14	194	0	0	198	7,366	37.20
35	Richland	920	11,615	891	28,446	44	726	403	6,761	2,258	47,548	21.06
36	Saluda	112	3,696	16	430	12	84	3	82	143	4,292	30.01
37	Spartanburg	2,369	41,138	1,102	32,909	67	1,466	163	3,614	3,701	79,127	21.38
38	Sumter	104	6,338	26	3,220	2	127	19	752	151	10,437	69.12
39	Union	30	851	6	573	4	45	34	438	74	1,907	25.77
40	Williamsburg	8	135	72	2,758	6	134	9	92	95	3,119	32.83
41	York	1,025	24,695	174	17,755	22	684	56	931	1,277	44,065	34.51
	FY2001 Median	158	3,607	107	3,568	5	77	15	417	349	7,913	25.77
	FY2001 Average	349	7,161	167	6,407	13	255	60	1,114	589	14,418	27.44
	FY2001 Total	14,295	293,597	6,832	262,687	549	10,448	2,488	53,366	24,164	620,098	25.66
	FY2000 Median	147	3,363	100	3,534	6	83	14	227	297	8,071	27.24
	FY2000 Average	315	6,373	159	6,109	11	254	81	1,392	566	14,145	28.02
	FY2000 Total	12,927	261,302	6,528	250,478	441	11,361	3,322	57,059	23,209	579,961	24.99
	Horry County	582	10,650	294	10,741	25	359	163	3,904	1,064	25,654	24.11

Rank	FY 2001 Data PUBLIC LIBRARIES	INTERNET WORKSTATIONS (STAFF)	INTERNET WORKSTATIONS (PUBLIC)	INTERNET WORKSTATIONS (TOTAL)	INTERNET WORKSTATIONS PER 1000 POP	INTERNET USERS PER TYPICAL WK	INTERNET USER TRNG SESSIONS	USER TRAINING ATTENDANCE	USER TRAINING HOURS	STAFF TRAINING SESSIONS	STAFF TRAINING ATTENDANCE	STAFF TRAINING HOURS
1	ABBE	32	125	157	0.76	971	12	1,113	12	25	55	175
2	AG	13	40	53	0.57	776	3	45	12	5	10	42
3	AHJ	16	29	45	0.84	460	0	0	0	18	91	364
4	Anderson	86	132	218	1.32	806	399	83	102	18	70	47
5	Beaufort	42	32	74	0.61	884	24	120	36	43	25	259
6	Berkeley	24	45	69	0.48	1,706	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
7	Calhoun	3	4	7	0.46	31	0	0	0	3	12	85
8	Chapin	8	16	24	1.05	780	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Charleston	250	313	563	1.82	6,572	186	1,380	355	98	656	204
10	Cherokee	16	19	35	0.67	520	NA	NA	NA	40	60	188
11	Chester	5	9	14	0.41	200	20	60	20	10	12	30
12	Chesterfield	13	37	50	1.17	400	7	7	14	2	20	8
13	Clarendon	3	6	9	0.28	133	1	2	4	2	2	6
14	Colleton	12	14	26	0.68	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Darlington	18	34	52	0.77	590	0	0	0	1	20	3
16	Dillon	11	25	36	1.17	547	64	208	416	8	4	160
17	Dorchester	27	26	53	0.55	1,063	0	0	0	2	74	16
18	Fairfield	6	9	15	0.64	329	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Florence	29	51	80	0.64	274	42	42	42	10	50	300
20	Georgetown	26	43	69	1.24	495	45	225	450	132	30	763
21	Greenville	163	228	391	1.03	3,438	47	353	706	61	708	2271
22	Horry	49	73	122	0.62	2,083	21	86	101	137	98	1,451
23	Kershaw	7	16	23	0.44	285	0	0	0	71	79	303
24	Lancaster	8	12	20	0.33	166	64	79	48	23	36	124
25	Laurens	13	16	29	0.42	353	530	700	1,100	21	92	36
26	Lee	4	6	10	0.50	418	0	0	0	6	6	18
27	Lexington	76	52	128	0.59	1,741	87	607	543	152	459	1,779
28	Marion	12	17	29	0.82	421	306	398	200	177	11	286
29	Marlboro	1	13	14	0.49	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	McCormick	3	5	8	0.80	105	1	2	2	3	1	6
31	Newberry	4	8	12	0.33	319	36	12	48	0	0	0
32	Oconee	27	19	46	0.69	315	33	122	33	60	19	280
33	Orangeburg	20	36	56	0.61	3,514	0	0	0	31	36	208
34	Pickens	16	38	54	0.49	522	387	2,484	5,805	8	55	18
35	Richland	150	107	257	0.80	18,000	263	1,331	458	147	943	3,411
36	Saluda	2	4	6	0.31	128	2	16	3	12	4	48
37	Spartanburg	131	158	289	1.14	1,158	27	285	42	96	613	2,798
38	Sumter	15	36	51	0.49	1,043	54	305	81	22	6	62
39	Union	3	6	9	0.30	63	7	31	14	24	13	55
40	Williamsburg	9	17	26	0.70	297	0	0	0	3	10	10
41	York	34	42	76	0.46	1,365	36	235	501	87	125	616
	FY2001 Median	15	26	46	0.62	495	16	44	17	18	22	74
	FY2001 Average	34	47	81	0.69	1,307	68	258	279	39	113	413
	FY2001 Total	1,387	1,918	3,305	0.82	53,604	2,704	10,331	11,148	1,558	4,505	16,430
	FY2000 Median	10	27	39	0.72	306	12	71	25	11	30	102
	FY2000 Average	27	33	60	0.70	1,021	45	198	153	24	101	362
	FY2000 Total	1,100	1,353	2,453	0.70	41,846	1,791	7,933	6,100	984	4,127	14,830
	Horry County	57	89	146	0.74	2,863	21	86	101	137	98	1,451